

RUN DOWN.

A SMALL BOAT SUNK AND ONE MAN DROWNED.

Cotton Fire—Navy-Yard Notes—A Pro-
tection—Court Matters—The New
Census.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

NORFOLK, April 11, 1887.

Last night, as the mail-steamer Old Point, of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad, was going out, she ran down a small boat off Lambert's Point, containing several men of this city, who were returning from a Sunday fishing trip. The boat was sunk, and one of the party, a shoemaker named J. T. Hillier, who does business on Commerce street, was drowned. The others were picked up. This morning the body of Hillier was found and taken to Lambert's Point. Captain Raynor, of the Old Point, was at the custom-house this morning, and made a statement before the United States inspectors.

Yesterday the United States dispatch boat Fortune arrived at the navy-yard with a load of machinery from the Washington navy-yard and a draft of thirty seamen for the receiving ship Franklin. The Fortune will be engaged all the summer removing the machinery from Washington to this yard.

A number of bales of cotton were accidentally destroyed by fire on the wharf of the Boston Steamship Company on Saturday night.

Colonel B. H. Cary, of Richmond, was the guest of Captain James Barron Hope on Saturday.

Colonel Thomas Y. Field has been ordered to command the marines stationed at the navy-yard barracks.

The one of American Finance of Virginia will petition the Legislature to tax all foreign insurance companies of this State 2 per cent. to provide a fund for indigent freemen and their families.

Judge Hughes's court resumed session at the custom-house this morning.

All the condemned rope of the Ossipee, which ship came from the Asiatic station, is being burned, as a precaution against the possibility of lingering cholera germs. The Ossipee came out of the dry-dock on Saturday night, having had her bottom repaired.

Assistance has been sent to the Old Dominion steamship Guyandotte, whose near West Point.

The captains of three schooners noted protest to-day.

The Belle Hardy, Captain Baker, from East Edgecomb, Me., sailed April 1st with ice for Norfolk.

The Cheapeake Presbytery, which commenced its spring session in our town yesterday, was formally opened by Dr. George Scott, the church last night. There is quite a large delegation of both ministers and elders present at this session. At the church last night a large congregation was in attendance. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. White, of King William county, on the "Personality of God." It was listened to with profound attention and interest.

The session will continue several days.

At last we are having spring weather, and our farmers are taking full advantage of it.

"Mademoiselle?" he asked. "I may save her soul, perhaps," I answered. "Listen to me," he said, striking the desk with his fist. "I do not believe in souls, nor in God, nor in heaven, but I tell you it is a crying wrong that English do not save these children's bodies." I accepted the rebuke, for I felt that we deserved it.

"In a few days the police brought me four children. 'Shall we arrest any more?' they asked. They ended in arresting ninety, both English and American. One day a lady said to me: 'The place is greatly crowded.' 'Yes,' I replied, 'I would fill M. Galignani's villa if I owned it.' The lady proved to be M. Galignani's secretary. She repeated my words to the great publisher, and in a week I received an invitation to a garden party at his villa. When I entered his door I found all the people of the neighborhood assembled in a circle. M. Galignani said simply: 'I have asked you here to accept this house for a home for Americans and English children.' The estate was worth \$80,000, and M. Galignani endowed it with \$15,000 a year. The Baroness de Rothschild built a school-house adjoining for \$10,000. M. Galignani was a Roman Catholic; the home he founded is under the auspices of the Protestant Church. The Baroness de Rothschild is a Jewess, and she built the school-house. I have now come to this country to ask you to help an American woman who has given me a house with \$50,000 for a home for young men, for which I am now trying to collect the money to pay for the ground on which it stands.

"There are more Americans than English among the students in Paris, and we can send the English home at the expense of a few francs. The Americans at present are without a place to shelter them if they are sick. Over 300 young men have sought me here, and have told me to cable: 'Found when I have the money to give them their home. Do not say, as they said in Chicago, 'Let them starve,' but remember these young men are dying in hospitals alone, and are being buried in paupers' graves unrecognized. They have no place to go when their work is done but to the wine-shop or worse. It is an American woman who gives half of this princely gift. Will you not give the rest?'

Miss Leigh will speak in several of our churches during the week. She is at present the guest of the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens.

Cheapeake Presbytery. (Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

CULPEPER, April 9, 1887.

The Cheapeake Presbytery, which commenced its spring session in our town yesterday, was formally opened by Dr. George Scott, the church last night. There is quite a large delegation of both ministers and elders present at this session. At the church last night a large congregation was in attendance. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. White, of King William county, on the "Personality of God." It was listened to with profound attention and interest.

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Alexandria Notes. (Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

ALEXANDRIA, April 11.—A fire on Johnson's place, in Fairfax, yesterday destroyed 100 cords of wood.

It is said some 175 colored people were baptized near Warrenton yesterday by immersion.

Ex-Postmaster Windsor is improving.

We are asked whether the following sentence is good English or not:

"I went to see Mr.—yesterday, and found him in need of no goods."

It is grammatically correct, but it is not elegant.

Lord Hastings's Convictions.

LONDON, April 8.—Lord Hastings has written the following letter to a friend in America: "It is of great importance that some answer be given to the question whether the proposed changes against the measures necessary for the maintenance of order in Ireland, doubtless is greater than the risk involved in the proposed changes, to resort to coercive measures, although Liberal statesmen have not shrank from a similar course of action in other countries. The legislation of equal right is not greater severity. It is my firm conviction that the disorder which exists in Ireland is due to the want of sufficient corrective named, and thematic, kidney, and bladder troubles are surely removable by its use when it is given in a persistent trial.

Miss Leigh is a kindly-faced English woman, with a soft, low voice capable of giving great dramatic force to the simple, straightforward story she has come to this country to tell.

Miss Leigh's Past Work and Hopes For the Future. (Philadelphia Press)

Miss Ada Leigh, who for the last eighteen years has been a mother and sister to the homeless and friendless English and American girls in Paris, spoke at the Church of the Saviour, Thirty-sixth street above Chestnut, last night of her past work and of her plans for the future.

Miss Leigh is a kindly-faced English woman, with a soft, low voice capable of giving great dramatic force to the simple, straightforward story she has come to this country to tell.

When the Rev. Robert C. Matlack had introduced her she seated herself in a chair on the platform, folded her hands, and, showing full confidence in her powers of interesting her hearers, began the story in a quiet, conversational tone.

"The first thing I did when I went to Paris," said Miss Leigh, "was to do what everyone else does—buy a pair of gloves. The girl who sold me the gloves spoke English, and I asked her if she could direct me to an English church. She said that she knew of any such church, and that she had not been to one for four months. I asked her to come to my rooms on the following Sunday and bring some of her English-speaking friends with her. In this way I gathered about me a small circle of friendless girls who had not been to that was not a place where they could learn nothing good. I used to send them little notes signed 'One who cares for You,' and I think that signature was more effective in bringing them to me than any other part of the letter.

"One day I overheard a girl in the street say to her companion: 'Why should I live any longer? No one cares. I touched her on the shoulder and said: 'I care.' That girl afterwards became very dear to me, and when I left Paris she gave me a franc wrapped in a piece of paper, on which was written: 'To find a home for friendless girls in Paris.' That franc, saved from the girl's scanty store, was the nucleus of the fund which founded our Mission Home.

We started with twelve beds, and in a short while increased it to thirty-six. Then the French authorities interfered. We were doing what was illegal in two ways. We did not own the Mission, but rented it, and we were only allowed to have twenty-four beds. We started up again in a house of our own, where our accommodations were very limited.

"One day four girls, Americans, asked me for shelter. I had only one bed left and the three went away disappointed. I gave them each a coin, and the next day the four returned upon it, and the hours when we held service there. It was all I could do. In three days one of the cards was brought to me by a gendarme. It was stained and discolored by the waters of the Seine, and I learned that the girl had sought a resting-place in the river, which tempest so many. I had never begged before that, but I saw that my duty called me to work for a larger house. I pledged myself to raise \$50,000 for that purpose, and my name was accepted as sufficient guarantee that it would be forthcoming. Two months before the time for the payment fell due I had \$25,000.

"One day a little girl who served as an artist's model fainted, while she was posing, from exhaustion and hunger. The artist was an American, and he sought me out and put the case in my hands. I learned then that these children were sold for \$50 to \$100 to artists as models. I went to the chief of the French police and asked him to have the girl arrested and taken from the Italian padrone who hired her out and put in my care. And for what reason,

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH--TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1887.

FATAL BURNING.

A CHILD LOCKED IN A ROOM KINDLES A FIRE.

Railroad Accident—Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows—Burial of Colonel Post—lock—Political Notes.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, April 11, 1887.

A fatal case of burning occurred this morning near the lower end of Bollingbrook street, of which Pele Bland, a colored child, aged five years, was the victim. The child was locked up in the room by the father when he went out to work. Before he had been long absent he was summoned back home by the information that his house was on fire. He broke open the door and discovered his child lying on the floor, the clothes burned from the body, the hair from the head, and the body terribly burned. A physician was called in, but the case was pronounced hopeless. Bland says that the child must have gotten hold of some matches from the pocket and, in endeavoring to kindle the fire had ignited its own clothing.

The local freight train from Richmond this morning jumped the track at Swift creek. Several cars loaded with grain were thrown from the track and damaged. The accident caused a delay of the trains on the road for some time, and until the obstructions were cleared away passengers and baggage had to be transferred to the trains on either side.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of Virginia will assemble in the Old-Fellow's Hall, in this city, at 10 o'clock tomorrow—the first meeting of the Grand Lodge here since 1869. A number of the grand officers and representatives arrived this afternoon and were assigned to the quarters prepared for them at the hotels. The Grand Master will deliver his annual address to-morrow as soon as the Grand Lodge is organized.

The remains of the late Colonel E. Portlock, disburser auditor of the Shenandoah Valley railroad, who died Saturday night in Roanoke, reached here this morning, and the funeral took place from Grace Episcopal church.

The DESIRABLE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING NO. 461 on the east side of College street, nearly opposite the Medical college, is now available for rent, in good condition.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887.

At 12 o'clock M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

SUNDAY, APRIL 31, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1887.

At 12 o'clock P.M., the PROPERTY as above located, Come to the sale.

THURSDAY, MAY 18